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Pabst Patent Group LLP
400 Colony Square, Suite 1200
1201 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, GA 30361

Telephone (404) 879-2150
Telefax (404) 879-2160

information@pabstpatent.com
www.pabstpatent.com

TELEFAX

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Telephone:

Telefax: 571-273-8300

From: Patrea L. Pabst

Telephone: 404-879-2151

Telefax: (404) 879-2160

Our Docket No. PDC 116

Your Docket No.

Client/Matter No. 078374/00002

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MESSAGE:

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appellants: Solomon S. Steiner, Robert Feldstein, Per B. Fog, and Trent Poole

Serial No.: 09/621,092

Art Unit: 3743

Filed: July 21, 2000

Examiner: M. Patel

For: *UNIT DOSE CAPSULES AND DRY POWDER INHALER*

Attachments:

Transmittal Form PTO/SB/21

Fee Transmittal Form PTO/SB/17

Substitute Appeal Brief

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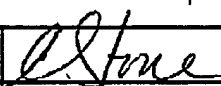
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TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)	Application Number	09/621,092	
	Filing Date	July 21, 2000	
	First Named Inventor	Solomon S. Steiner et al.	
	Art Unit	3743	
	Examiner Name	M. Patel	
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	17	Attorney Docket Number	PDC 116

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment/Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.63	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below):
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Firm Name	Pabst Patent Group LLP		
Signature			
Printed name	Patrea L. Pabst		
Date	August 12, 2005	Reg. No.	31,284

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Signature	
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Date	August 12, 2005

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Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818).**FEE TRANSMITTAL
For FY 2005**☒ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$)

Complete if Known

Application Number	09/621,092
Filing Date	July 21, 2000
First Named Inventor	Solomon S. Steiner et al.
Examiner Name	M. Patel
Art Unit	3743
Attorney Docket No.	PDC 116

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FEE CALCULATION**1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES**

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

Fee Description	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
Each claim over 20 or, for Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 or, for Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)	Multiple Dependent Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
7 - 20 or HP =	0	x	=			
HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20						
Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)			
1 - 3 or HP =	0	x	=			
HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3						

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	Extra Sheets	Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
- 100 =	/ 50 =	(round up to a whole number) x	=	

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other: _____

SUBMITTED BY

Signature	Registration No. 31,284	Telephone (404) 879-2151
Name (Print/Type) Patrea L. Pabst	(Attorney/Agent)	Date August 12, 2005

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Appellants: Solomon S. Steiner, Robert Feldstein, Per B. Fog, and Trent Poole

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Serial No.: 09/621,092

Art Unit: 3743

Filed: July 21, 2000

Examiner: M. Patel

For: *UNIT DOSE CAPSULES AND DRY POWDER INHALER*

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SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Responsive to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 mailed on July 28, 2005, this is a substitute Appeal Brief to replace the Substitute Appeal Brief filed on February 23, 2005. This is an appeal from the final rejection of claims 30, 41, and 43-45 in the Office Action mailed April 8, 2004, in the above-identified patent application. A Notice of Appeal was filed on August 9, 2004. An Appeal Brief was filed on November 9, 2004. A Petition for Extension of Time to extend the period for response one month, to and including November 9, 2004 was submitted with the Appeal Brief filed on November 9, 2004. In the Appeal Brief filed November 9, 2004, the Commissioner was authorized to charge \$225.00 to Deposit Account No. 50-3129, the sum of the fee for a small entity for filing an Appeal Brief (\$170.00) and the fee for a one-month extension of time for a small entity (\$55.00). It is believed that no additional fee is required with this submission. However, should an additional

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

fee be required, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the fee to Deposit Account No. 50-3129.

(1) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest of this application is MannKind Corp., the assignee.

(2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences known to appellant, the undersigned, or appellant's assignee which directly affects, which would be directly affected by, or which would have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

(3) STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 28-30, 41, and 43-45 are pending. Claims 1-27, 31-40, and 42 have been cancelled. Claims 28 and 29 have been objected to for depending from a rejected base claim. Claims 30, 41, and 43-45 are on appeal. The text of each claim on appeal, as pending, is set forth in an Appendix to this Appeal Brief.

(4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The claims were last amended in the Response and Amendment filed via facsimile transmission on January 21, 2004.

(5) SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Capsules containing drug which is administered using an inhaler have been modified to include at least one keying surface on an outside surface of a distal end of the capsule that is either (1) adapted to orient the capsule within the inhaler and/or (2) identify the drug in the capsule (page 11, lines 14-24 and Figure 7). At least one hole in the capsule allows air to enter

45059420v1

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

into the capsule and, carrying the drug to be administered, exit the capsule (page 10, lines 4-15).

In one embodiment, the capsule contains a keying surface on the outside of one end, which is adapted to orient the capsule within the inhaler, and a keying surface on the outside of the other end, which identifies the drug to be placed in the capsule (Figure 7). The capsule may contain a liquid, powder, or gaseous drug (page 10, line 28 until page 11, line 4 and original claim 30).

The capsules may have different forms. In one embodiment where the capsule is formed of two tubes one partially within the other, the capsule consists of a first tube and a second tube, where the first and second tubes each have a long axis, with an inner and an outer surface radial to the long axis (page 9, lines 25-28). The tube is open at one end perpendicular to the long axis and closed at one end perpendicular to the long axis (page 9, line 27). The first tube has at least one protrusion on its outer surface, while the second tube has at least one protrusion on its inner surface (page 9, line 30 until page 10, line 1). The outer circumference of the first tube is approximately equal to the inner circumference of the second tube, such that the open end of the first tube can slide snugly into the open end of the second tube (page 9, line 24 until page 10, line 2). A protrusion on the outer surface of the first tube may slide past a protrusion on the inner surface of the second tube, locking the tubes together (page 10, lines 1-2). The first and second tubes may each have one or more secondary holes other than the openings at the end of each tube, where at least one secondary hole in the first tube may be made coincident with at least one secondary hole in the second tube when the first tube is slid onto the second tube in the unlocked position by rotation of the first and second tubes about their long axes (page 10, lines 4- 7 and 10-14). When the first tube is locked onto the second tube, at least two secondary holes in the first

45059420v1

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

tube may be made coincident with at least two secondary holes in the second tube by rotation of the first and second tubes about their long axes (page 10, lines 7-8). In a further embodiment, the first and second tubes of this capsule contain keying surfaces at the closed ends of the tubes (page 11, lines 14-16).

(6) GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The sole issue presented on appeal is whether claims 30, 41 and 43-45 are novel as required by 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 4,991,605 to Keritsis ("Keritsis").

(7) GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The claims do not stand or fall together. Reasons for this grouping and arguments for the separate patentability of these groups of claims are provided below.

(8) ARGUMENT**i. The Claimed Capsule**

Inhalers are used to deliver drug to the pulmonary region of a patient. The drug is typically provided in a single dosage form, such as a blister pack or capsule. Many patients, especially diabetics, have trouble readily identifying and inserting capsules within an inhaler due to age, poor eyesight, and lack of fine motor control. In response to this need, appellants developed an improved capsule for administration to patients using an inhaler. Keying surfaces are used to ensure that the capsule is properly aligned in the inhaler and/or to uniquely identify the drug that is inside of the capsule. The keying surface must be properly aligned within the inhaler for the capsule to be fully inserted and the cap closed so that the drug can be administered. This is particularly important where the mechanism for delivering the drug is

45059420v1

4

PDC 116
078374/00002

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

inhalation, which pulls air from a port in the inhaler through a first hole at the bottom of the capsule and up and out of the top of the capsule and into the patient's oral cavity. If the capsule is not properly aligned, the holes will not line up with the air intake port and there will be insufficient air force to deliver the full dosage to the patient (see page 11, lines 8-18 and Figures 7 and 18). The keying surfaces may have different shapes which allow the capsule to mate with the inhaler (see page 11, lines 8-15) and which have unique identifying features. Many diabetics have impaired eyesight. They also tend to take a variety of medicines. It is difficult for them to read small labels. With a keyed surface, the patient is able to identify the capsule by the key which is specific for the drug. The inhaler has features that prevent the wrong drug from being administered since only if the alignment key and the identification key are correct can the cap be closed on the inhaler. This also prevents the capsule from being inserted upside down.

ii. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102*Legal Standard*

The standard for lack of anticipation is one of strict identity. To anticipate a claim for a patent, a single prior source must contain all of the claimed elements. Federal Circuit decisions repeatedly emphasize that anticipation is established only if the following three standards are met: (1) all the elements of an invention, as stated in a patent claim, (2) are identically set forth, (3) in a single prior art reference. *See e.g. Transclean Corp. v. Bridgewood Services, Inc.*, 290 F.3d 1364, 62 USPQ2d 1865 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *EMI Group North America, Inc. v. Cypress Semiconductor Corp.*, 268 F.3d 1342, 1350, 60 U.S.P.Q.2d 1423 (Fed. Cir. 2001) ("A prior art reference anticipates a patent claim if the reference discloses, either expressly or inherently, all

45059420v1

5

PDC 116
078374/00002

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

of the limitations of the claim."); *Acromed Corp. v. Sofamor Danek Group, Inc.*, 253 F.3d 1371, 1383, 59 U.S.P.Q.2d 1130 (Fed. Cir. 2001) ("Normally, to invalidate a patent by anticipation a prior art reference needs to disclose each and every limitation of the claim."); *Eli Lilly & Co. v. Barr Laboratories, Inc.*, 251 F.3d 955, 970, 58 U.S.P.Q.2d 1865 (Fed. Cir. 2001) ("A reference is anticipatory if it discloses every limitation of the claimed invention either explicitly or inherently."). To constitute an anticipation, a printed publication must describe the claimed invention with sufficient detail to enable a person of ordinary skill in the art to make it. See 1 Chisum on Patents § 3.04 [1] (1978 & rev. 2004).

Keritsis does not disclose all of the limitations in claims 30, 41 and 43-45

Keritsis does not disclose capsules for delivery of drug using an inhaler. Keritsis does not disclose a capsule for delivery of a drug using an inhaler having at least one hole for directing air through the capsule. On this basis alone, Keritsis does not disclose every element of the claimed devices.

More importantly, however, Keritsis does not disclose a keying surface on an outside surface of a distal end of the capsule, as required by claim 41 and its dependent claims. Keritsis describes smoking containers for adding flavorants and other additives that modify the characteristic of cigarettes and other smoking articles (see col. 7, lines 62-65). One container is depicted in Figures 6, 6A and 7. As illustrated in Figure 6, elements 610, 620 and 630 are combined to form the container that holds the additive. The specification explains that "element 610 is open at one end and closed at the other end by surface 616" (see col. 5, lines 65-66).

Thus, element 610 alone cannot be characterized as a "capsule". There is no motivation to

45059420v1

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

modify what is disclosed to form a capsule as claimed. Even if the combination of 610, 620 and 630 could be characterized as a "capsule", this capsule does not contain a keying element, let alone one that is located at the distal end of the capsule.

Element 613 is a ridge which allows element 610 to slide inside element 620 along the surface of element 623. Elements 613 and 623 run along the full length of their respective tubes, thus they are not located at the *distal end* of the capsule. Further, the combination of both elements 610 and 620, forms the complete capsule (see Figure 6). Thus, neither surface 613 nor 623 is located on an *outside surface* of the capsule. Similarly, element 619 is a smooth surface at an open end of one of the tubes. As noted in col. 6, lines 6-10, element 619 "is configured to fit *inside* lip 622 of element 620" (emphasis added). Thus, element 619 is located *inside* the capsule. Thus, none of the elements cited by the Examiner are keying surfaces located on an *outside* surface of a distal end of the capsule, as required by claims 30, 41, and 43-45.

Further, even if element 610 was considered to be a "capsule", it lacks one or more keying surfaces on its distal ends. As noted above, element 613 runs along the full length of element 610. It is not located on the end of element 610. In contrast, as described in Appellants' specification and depicted in Figures 7 and 18, the keying surfaces are located on opposite ends of the capsule. Therefore claims 30, 41, and 43-45 are novel over Keritsis.

Claims 43 and 45 are novel over Keritsis

In addition the failure of Keritsis to disclose the elements of independent claim 41, discussed above, Keritsis does not disclose a keying surface that orients the capsule within an inhaler, as required by claims 43 and 45. Keritsis discloses that the container should be located

45059420v1

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

in the "smoke" stream of the smoking article and that the container may be held in place by wrapping it with an overwrapper or tipping paper (col. 2, lines 26-40). Thus, Keritsis does not disclose a capsule that is capable of orienting itself within an inhaler. Rather, Keritsis requires a wrapper to keep the smoking article and smoking container connected to each other and oriented in the desired position. Therefore claims 43 and 45 are novel over Keritsis.

Claims 44 and 45 are novel over Keritsis

In addition to failure of Keritsis to disclose a capsule for use in an inhaler, at least one hole in the capsule that allows air to disperse and deliver the drug within the capsule to a patient, Keritsis does not disclose how or where one would place an identifier for the drug to be placed in the capsule, as required by claims 44 and 45. Further, as noted below, Keritsis does not even disclose including a medicament in the capsule. Therefore claims 44 and 45 are novel over Keritsis.

Claim 30 is novel over Keritsis

The failure of Keritsis to disclose the features of the capsule of the independent claims is discussed above. Keritsis also does not disclose including a medicament in the capsule, as required by claim 30. Keritsis includes flavorants and other additives that modify the characteristic of cigarettes and other smoking articles (see col. 7, line 62 until col. 8, line 8). A medicament is defined as "an agent that promotes recovery from injury or ailment; a medicine." (See enclosed printout from The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language (4th Ed.) (2000)). The additives in Keritsis's capsule add taste or flavor to the cigarette. They do not promote recovery from an injury or ailment. Thus, claim 30 is novel over Keritsis.

45059420v1

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

(9) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Keritsis does not disclose all of the elements of the claimed capsules as required under 35 U.S.C. § 102. Keritsis does not disclose a capsule for use in an inhaler. Keritsis does not disclose a keying surface at the distal end of the capsule, nor on the outside surface of the capsule, which can be used to orient the capsule in an inhaler, nor a keying surface to uniquely identify the drug within the capsule. Additionally Keritsis requires wrapping paper to attach the smoking container to the smoking device. Keritsis includes taste modifying additives in the capsule, not medicaments. Finally, Keritsis does not disclose that an identifying marker should be placed on the smoking container, let alone one which identifies a drug to be placed in the capsule. Therefore, claims 30, 41, and 43-45 are novel over Keritsis.

Although not raised by the examiner, it is equally clear that Keritsis cannot make obvious the claimed subject matter, since there is no recognition of the claimed elements, alone or in combination, with motivation to combine as appellants have done, since there is no disclosure of an inhaler, much less a capsule for use therein.

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

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For the foregoing reasons, Appellant submits that claims 28-30, 41, and 43-45 are patentable.

Respectfully submitted,



Patrea L. Pabst
Reg. No. 31,284

Date: August 12, 2005

PABST PATENT GROUP LLP
400 Colony Square, Suite 1200
1201 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30361
(404) 879-2152
(404) 879-2160 (Facsimile)

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

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Claims Appendix: Claims On Appeal

28. (previously presented) The capsule of claim 41 comprising a first tube and a second tube, wherein:

(a) a first tube having a long axis, having an inner and an outer surface radial to the long axis, wherein the tube is open at one end perpendicular to the long axis and closed at one end perpendicular to the long axis; and wherein the first tube has at least one protrusion on its outer surface; and

(b) a second tube having a long axis, having an inner and an outer surface radial to the long axis, wherein the tube is open at one end perpendicular to the long axis and closed at one end perpendicular to the long axis and wherein the second tube has at least one protrusion on its inner surface; and wherein the outer circumference of the first tube is approximately equal to the inner circumference of the second tube, such that the open end of the first tube can slide snugly into the open end of the second tube; and wherein a protrusion on the outer surface of the first tube may slide past a protrusion on the inner surface of the second tube, locking the tubes together;

and wherein the first tube and the second tube each have one or more secondary holes other than the openings at the end of each tube, wherein at least one secondary hole in the first tube may be made coincident with at least one secondary hole in the second tube when the first tube is slid onto the second tube in the unlocked position by rotation of the first and second tubes about their long axes, and

45059420v1

11

PDC 116
078374/00002

U.S.S.N. 09/621,092

Filed: July 21, 2000

SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

wherein when the first tube is locked onto the second tube at least two secondary holes in the first tube may be made coincident with at least two secondary holes in the second tube by rotation of the first and second tubes about their long axes.

29. (original) The capsule of claim 28 wherein the first and second tubes further comprise keying surfaces at the closed ends of the tubes.

30. (previously presented) The capsule of claim 41 further including medicament selected from the group consisting of liquid, powder, and gaseous medicaments.

41. (previously presented) A capsule to contain drug for use in an inhaler comprising at least one keying surface on an outside surface of a distal end of the capsule that is adapted to orient the capsule within the inhaler or identifies the drug to be placed in the capsule and at least one hole allowing air to pass in, through and out of the capsule.

43. (previously presented) The capsule of claim 41 wherein the keying surface is adapted to orient the capsule within the inhaler.

44. (previously presented) The capsule of claim 41 wherein the keying surface identifies the drug to be placed in the capsule.

45. (previously presented) The capsule of claim 41 comprising a keying surface on the outside of one end which is adapted to orient the capsule within the inhaler and a keying surface on the outside of the other end which identifies the drug to be placed in the capsule.

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Evidence Appendix:

"medicament", The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language (4th Ed.) (2000)

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The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition. 2000.

medicament

SYLLABICATION: me·dic·a·ment

PRONUNCIATION: mī-dīk'ə-mənt, mēd'ī-kə

NOUN: An agent that promotes recovery from injury or ailment; a medicine.

ETYMOLOGY: Latin *medicamentum*, from *medicāre*, to cure. See [medicate](#).

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[< medical law](#)
[Medicare](#) >

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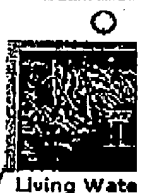
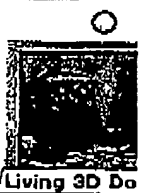


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U.S.S.N. 09/621,092
Filed: July 21, 2000
SUBSTITUTE APPEAL BRIEF

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- (1) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST
- (2) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES
- (3) STATUS OF CLAIMS
- (4) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS
- (5) SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER
- (6) GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL
- (7) GROUPING OF CLAIMS
- (8) ARGUMENT
 - (i) The Claimed Capsule
 - (ii) Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102
- (9) SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Claims Appendix: Claims On Appeal

Evidence Appendix: "medicament", The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English
Language (4th Ed.) (2000)

Table of Contents